ENTOMOLOGISCHE BERICHTEN

MAANDBLAD UITGEGEVEN DOOR

DE NEDERLANDSE ENTOMOLOGISCHE VERENIGING

Deel 32 | 1 februari 1972 | No 2

Adres van de Redactie:
B. J. LEMPKE, Oude IJselstraat 12 III, Amsterdam 1010 — Nederland

INHOUD: Jan Dvorák: On a collection of dragonflies (Odonata) of the nature reservation De Lindevallei (p. 21). — B. Kiauta: The First European Symposium on Odonatology (p. 22). — G. Kruseman & C. A. W. Jeekel: Orthoptera from the Canary Islands collected by Dr. G. L. van Eyndhoven (p. 24). — Chr. J. M. Berger en P. Poot: Nieuwe en zeldzame soorten voor de Nederlandse keverfauna II (p. 26). — W. Hogenes: Sphingiden-telling 1970 (p. 33). — W. Verhaak: Minder gewone Diptera, verzameld in de jaren 1967-1971 (p. 36). Literatuur (p. 39: W. N. Ellis; p. 40: B. J. Lempke). — Korte mededelingen (p. 25: H. Vinke; p. 32: Personalia, Uyttenboogaart-Eliasenprijs; p. 38: B. J. Lempke; p. 39: J. Belle, Tijdschriften-catalogus).

On a collection of dragonflies (Odonata) of the nature reservation De Lindevallei

by

JAN DVOŘÁK
(Research Institute for Nature Management, Leersum, the Netherlands; Fisheries Research Institute, Vodnany, Czechoslovakia)

Rijksinstituut voor Natuurbeheer, Mededeling nr. 23

The material was collected in the Driessen-polder south of the town of Wolvega (south Friesland) in the period between June 15—21.1969 during an excursion of members of the Dutch Hydrobiological Society. The present paper contributes to the fragmentary knowledge of the dragonfly fauna of the province of Friesland.

Larvae and imagos of the dragonflies were collected along the water channel leading from the river Linde to the Driessen-polder and in ditches and pools inside the polder. The habitat has been formed as a result of the digging of peat in the past. The water is stagnant, but occasionally shows slow movement in the water channel. The bottom of the water bodies is covered by a layer of organic sediments. The oxygen content in the water was 2.2—5.5 mg/10_2 and 0.0—0.8 mg 10_2 (surface and bottom respectively, and pH of the water was 6.7—7.1 (BOONMAN 1969). The edges of the water channel were overgrown with *Sparganium erectum* L., *Equisetum fluviatile* L., and *Typha angustifolia* L., and the water surface with leaves of *Nuphar luteum* Sm., *Nymphaea* sp., and *Stratiotes aloides* L. The edges of the ditches and pools were overgrown with *Typha angustifolia* L., *Carex* sp. div., *Schoenoplectus lacustris* Palla, *Cicuta virosa* L., and *Iris*

pseudacorus L.; the water surface was mostly covered with a dense and homogeneous growth of *Stratiotes aloides* L.

The following 11 dragonfly species were found to be common at all the localities visited:

Lestes sponsa (Hans.) — Larvae very abundant, especially on *Stratiotes aloides*; imagos not observed.

Lestes viridis (v. d. Lind.) — (1 ♀) A less common species than the previous one; larvae on *Stratiotes*, immature imagos on emergent vegetation.

Coenagrion pulchellum (v. d. Lind.) — (18 ♂, 12 ♀) Imagos very abundant, copulating and ovipositing on *Stratiotes*. No larvae were found.

Erythromma najas (Hans.) — (3♂, 2 ♀) Imagos rather abundant, flying or sitting on the leaves of *Nuphar* and *Nymphaea*. Larvae occasionally found on *Stratiotes* and among the inshore vegetation.

Enallagma cyathigerum (Charp.) — Larvae only, occasionally found on *Stratiotes*.

Ischnura elegens (v. d. Lind.) — (2 ♂, 2 ♀) Imagos rather abundant, flying and sitting on inshore vegetation at all localities; no larvae were found.

Brachytron pratense (Müll.) — (3 ♂, 1 ♀) Imagos flew among the emergent parts of inshore vegetation (*Typha, Schoenoplectus*); not very abundant.

Aeshna grandis (L.) — Larvae only found on *Stratiotes* and some other aquatic plants; no imagos were observed.

Anaciaeshna isosceles (Müll.) — (3 ♂, 1 ♀) Rather common at all localities; imagos flew along the shores and over the "open" water of pools.

Libellula depressa L. — A single male was observed over a pool with *Stratiotes*.

Orthetrum cancellatum (L.) Two males were observed at the same spot as the previous species.

All species listed are common or very common in stagnant or slow flowing waters in the Netherlands and they do not indicate any special environmental conditions. Most of them have been previously recorded from the Dutch Wadden islands and Friesland (KIAUTA, 1968), whereas *Anaciaeshna isosceles* (Müll.) and *Orthetrum cancellatum* (L.) are new to the dragonfly fauna of the latter province.

References

BOONMAN, A. P. H. M., (1969). Enige fysische en chemische bepalingen in de petgaten van De Lindevallei. Intern rapport van de Afdeling Sportvisserij en Beroepsbinnenvisserij. 7 pp., 4 figs., 5 tabs., Utrecht (in Dutch).

KIAUTA, B., (1968). Additions to the list of Odonata of the Dutch Wadden islands, with an account of water quality, data of larval habitats, and a review of the dragonfly fauna of the Dutch and German Northsea islands. *Dodonaea* 36: 88—114.

The First European Symposium on Odonatology

At the Second Odonatological Meeting in Utrecht, the Netherlands, on November 21, 1970, the initiative was born to organize a larger European Symposium; the Belgian odonatologists offered to be hosts to the gathering.